

New Mentioned To Take Hays's Cabinet Place

Washington Feels Certain Postmaster General To-day Will Accept \$150,000 Post in Picture Industry

Harding Offers No Obstacle Understood Contract Will Put Republican Leader in Film Field in Month

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is considered certain here tonight that Postmaster General Will H. Hays to-morrow will accept the offer recently made him to become general director of the motion picture industry at a salary of \$150,000.

Mr. Hays's delay in signing the contract with the motion picture producers and distributors is said to have been due to the fact that he did not have an opportunity until this week to talk the matter over with President Harding. The President, it is said, has been convinced that it is to Mr. Hays's interest to accept the offer, and will not present any obstacle in his way.

It is understood that the motion picture industry are to be here to-morrow for a conference with Mr. Hays, and it is then that he is expected to sign the contract, which will take him out of the cabinet in about a month's time.

There was much speculation to-night as to who will succeed to the office Mr. Hays will vacate. Although several names have been mentioned in the last few days, the possibility now seems to favor Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana.

The Senator is known as one of the closest friends of President Harding. He has been one of the hardest fighters in his career when it comes to re-nomination for the Senate next fall, for the indications even at this early date are that the opposition of former Senator Charles McNary, who is again seeking the seat, is a more serious menace to Senator New's re-election. And again, there is no doubt but that the President would like to have Senator New in the cabinet.

The Senator declined to-night to discuss his possible attitude should Mr. Hays leave and the place be offered him. He declared it would be unbecoming to discuss the question at this time.

However, in spite of the hard Senatorial fight ahead of Mr. New and the other candidates entering into consideration, it is believed that Mr. New is certain of his friends in the Senate to take the Cabinet post. They point out that Senator New dislikes the sort of activity required and has for some time recently refused to "tie himself to a deck."

Significant of the move the Postmaster General is expected to take is the announcement at the Postoffice Department to-night that an important statement will be made to-morrow morning on the motion picture companies' offer.

Baggage Transfer Rate Hearing Set for Jan. 24

The Public Service Commission yesterday ordered a public hearing for January 24 to investigate the rates now being charged by the Westcott Express Company and the New York Transfer Company for the transportation of baggage. The commission has received many complaints protesting against the rates.

The baggage transfer companies come under the jurisdiction of the commission by reason of their contracts with the various railroad companies. The present rates were put into effect in August, 1920, following the strike of drivers and handlers of baggage. The rates are \$1.25 for a trunk and 90 cents for hand baggage to or from any part of Manhattan below 150th Street and \$1.40 for a trunk and \$1 for hand baggage for the district between 150th Street and 190th Street and in Brooklyn and in certain parts of Queens. At other parts of Greater New York, outside of these districts, the charge is \$1.65 for each trunk and \$1 for hand baggage.

Many of the complainants protest the charge of the \$1.25 rate to and from points near the railroad stations. They contend that the rates should be adjusted to reduce the cost for the short haul service, that is, for the transportation of baggage to and from reasonable distances of the Pennsylvania and Grand Central stations.

English Women Expect 12 Seats in Parliament

Mrs. Hale Tells of Plans This Year; Megantic Arrives After Rough Run From Liverpool

The White Star liner Megantic, which will be used solely by a state central government, arrived here yesterday after an unusually rough trip from Liverpool.

Among her forty-four saloon passengers was Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, the actress, who will resume her lecture tour of this country, speaking on subjects of interest to women. She said that the women of England interested in politics expected to seat at least twelve women in Parliament this year. England, she said, would never have prohibition. The closest the country would ever get to it would be a stricter regulation of houses where liquors are sold, and that would be regulated entirely by local option.

Among those on board were General Angell, a pocket writer and lecturer; Arthur T. Novell, an English portrait painter, who made a portrait of King George and who comes here to execute commissions; Brigadier General W. F. Sweny, of the British army, who is going to Toronto because of the death of his mother in that city, and nine members of the "Tins and Needles" company that to supply the Edith Kelly Gould as the star in that production.

Ford's Muscle Shoals Bid to Go to Congress

Two Other Offers for Power Project Probably Will Be Submitted at Same Time; Officials Lack Authority

Weeks Is Disappointed

Manufacturer's Failure to Agree to Less Than 100-Year Lease Likely Snag

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Henry Ford's offer for purchase and lease of the government's nitrate and water power projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., will be referred to Congress for final decision, it was announced to-day at the conclusion of conferences between government officials and Mr. Ford, accompanying the Ford proposal which is transmitted, Secretary Weeks said, probably would be the two offers received from Frederick Engstrom, of Wilmington, N. C., and C. C. Tankler, of San Francisco.

The decision to forward the three offers to the legislative branch of the government was said, was reached after consideration of the proposals by executive officials continuing over a period of more than six months. Under the laws regulating disposition of real estate and other properties owned by the Federal government, it was said, the department officials lacked authority to take final action and were compelled to refer the Muscle Shoals proposals to Congress for its consideration.

To Be in Contract Form Actual transmission of the proposals was not expected to take place for at least two weeks. It was explained that the Ford proposal first would be drafted in contract form by law officers of the War Department, and then submitted to Mr. Ford for his signature before it was submitted to Congress.

While the legal departments are working on the contract form, it was said, the Hearst newspaper, both of which would come in handy in a political campaign. Such resources, it is thought, would not put Smith out of the running by any means, but they would cut down his lead.

To put him out of the running it would be necessary to show the Democratic organization, it is thought, that its power was seriously threatened unless William Randolph Hearst got what he wanted. The infant political party with the long name, it is pointed out, might, if it thrives on its diet, be just the evidence necessary.

If Mr. Hearst, instead of tiptoeing into the wigwam, black felt hat in hand, marched up with a full grown political party behind him, even if it was called the Political Union for Progress in Government and had been fed on the referendum and the recall, the brass would listen much more respectfully, it is thought.

Whether such a demonstration would be necessary or not, it is pointed out, the formation of the new party will serve to keep before the public such Hearst fetiches as the initiative and will put him in a position to take advantage of any political storm that may blow up either in the Republican or the Democratic quarter.

The prospectus issued by the new party invites men and women enrolled in any political party to join it, saying: "Men and women of all shades of political faith may take active part in the formation of the new party."

Explaining the action taken by the conference, Secretary Weeks said he was disappointed in that Mr. Ford declined to agree to certain modifications of his plans which were held desirable by his conferees. One of these was known to be that affecting the reduction of the 100-year lease period. The principal modification agreed to by Mr. Ford was that guaranteeing payment annually of 4 per cent interest on the cost of construction of dams Nos. 2 and 3, regardless of the cost, whereas at first he offered interest only on \$2,000,000.

Secretary Weeks's statement, explaining this agreement, follows: "Mr. Hoover and I have had a long consultation with Mr. Ford about his offer for Muscle Shoals and have brought up for consideration various phases of it. The only modification which Mr. Ford is willing to make is based on our request that there should be a guaranty of the limitation of cost of building dams Nos. 2 and 3 and, in that matter, he has offered to pay a per cent interest on the cost of the dams from the time of their completion to the expiration of the contract. That, of course, means on the amount of money which has not been returned to the government through the amortization plan made in the original proposal.

"The offer of Mr. Ford is going to be put in the form of a contract and sent to Congress."

Added Task for Congress It was explained that Mr. Ford's refusal to accept the modification proposed for reduction of the 100-year term probably would give Congress an added task in connection with its consideration of the offer. Existing laws regarding the expiration of property contracts, it was explained, limit the period of maximum lease to less than a century and Congress probably would have to modify the law in the event it decided to accept the Ford proposal.

Mr. Ford, however, was said to have expressed an unwillingness to agree to a shorter term under the ground that the financial investment he would make would involve a greater amount of money than he was prepared to spend under any time period less than one hundred years.

Several members of both the House and Senate made no effort to-night, when informed that the contract would be submitted to them, to discuss their views on both houses of Congress would be divided on the question when it reached the stage of consideration on the floor.

Absent Juror in Sing Sing

Judge Charles C. Nott, of General Sessions, received courteous notice explanation and regret yesterday from William Gombert, of 303 East Eighty-fourth Street, to whom a notice of a \$100 fine imposed by Judge Nott for failure to appear for jury duty had been forwarded to Sing Sing prison.

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"I have for acknowledgment your communication of January 11. The Protective Association is in absolute accord with every expression therein contained. It is unqualifiedly in favor of the commission to investigate thoroughly the conditions in the cloak, suit and skirt industry and trusts that one will be appointed in the immediate future to the end that its report will not be long delayed and that its findings and conclusions will not only constitute but will be accepted as the basis for future contracts between the unions and the employers and that they will result in lasting peace in the garment making industry."

"Since receiving your communication, Justice Wagner, of the Supreme Court of New York, has handed down a decision from which we have been advised, and from which we feel in duty bound, to appeal. The appeal has been set for argument for January 24.

"Pending such appeal, we must comply with the terms of the decision; whatever we now do are compelled to do pursuant to the directions therein contained and not otherwise. The members of our association will open their shops and resume operations under the conditions as therein stipulated forth immediately.

"We will do everything in our power to co-operate with the commission appointed by you, knowing its study of the requirements of the industry will be exhaustive and complete and hoping that it will bring about the result so much desired by all concerned."

Both Agree on Inquiry One point on which both the union and the association appear to agree is that the women's garment manufacturing industry is in vital need of the proposed Federal investigation. Unless some authoritative outside agency steps in and surveys the entire industry and its requirements, particularly with reference to the workers' situation, future strikes at certain seasons may be expected almost as a matter of course, it is declared.

It is believed that unless the investigation is held, even a victory for the strikers at this time would develop into nothing more than an "armistice," to be maintained possibly until the expiration of the present broken agreement in June or possibly not even until that time.

"All the union asks is that the investigation be impartial and thorough," was the comment of Mr. Schlesinger.

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